LESSON 5

टाम् हरिः च

Lesson 5 continues in the same format as the two previous lessons, in the form of a conversation. The conversation here relates to different aspects of daily routines and will introduce the student to new words.

Much of the conversation continues to be simple, most of it being in the present tense. Some expressions of common use are introduced and these will help the student form short sentences to convey simple ideas. This will constitute the very first step towards speaking Sanskrit.

टाम् (Tom) and हरिः (Hari) are friends. They have studied together in the U.S. हरिः has returned home to India and टाम् visits him.

टाम् - हलो एतत् किं 4931129 ?
विक्ष्णु इण्डस्ट्रीस् वा ?
Hello, is this 4931129 ?
Is it Vishnu Industries ?

दूरवाणी चालिका - आम्

(Telephone Operator) - Yes

टाम् - तत्र हरिः अस्ति वा ?
Is Hari there ?
(literally, is Hari in there ?)

दू चा - आम् ददामि ।

Literally ददामि means I will give.
What is meant is, I will connect him to you.
What the Operator says she will give is the connection.

टाम् - हे हरे ! माम् स्मरसि वा ?
Hey Hari ! Do you remember me ?

हरिः - अरे कः टाम् ? कुतः ? न्यूयार्क तः ?
Hey, who ? Tom ? Where from ? New York ?

टाम् - न अत्रैव चेन्नै तः ।

No, here only, at Chennai.

द्विदिनं यावत् व्यापारार्थं आगतोऽस्मि ।

I have come down for business.
(On a business trip)

हरिः - कुत्र ते वासः ?

Where are you (put up) staying ?

टाम् - होटेल् चोळा, प्रकोष्ठसंख्या पञ्चविंशत्यधिक त्रिशतम् (325)

Hotel Chola, Room Number 325

हरिः - अद्य समयः अस्ति वा ?

Do you have time today ?

टाम् - आम् , अपराह्ने तव कार्यालयं आगच्छामि ।

Yes, I will come down to your office later (in the day)

Lesson-5 Part: 2

कार्यालये (In the Office)

टाम् - नमस्ते मम नाम टाम् ।

हरिं द्रष्टुम् आगतोऽस्मि ।

Greetings, my name is Tom. I have come to see Hari.

दू चा - नमस्ते, हरिः भवन्तं प्रतीक्षते ।

Greetings, Hari is expecting you

दक्षिणतः गत्वा प्राच्याम् प्रथमं प्रकोष्ठम् ।

(Go) South and the first room on the East.

टाम् - हरिः

हरिः - टाम् , आगच्छ, आगच्छ, उपविश ।

चिरायते दर्शनं, किम् पिबसि ?

काफीं अथवा चायं ?

Tom, come, come, sit down. Heven’t seen you in a long time (Long time, no see !)
What will you drink, coffee or tea ?

टाम् - न किमपि ।

Nothing (Basically, No Thanks)

हरिः - कुशलिनी वा सारह् ?

Is Sarah well ?

बिल् पञ्चवर्षीयः स्यात् खलु ?
Bill should be (must be) five years old, no ?

टाम् - आं, सर्वे कुशलिनः ।

Yes, all are well.

बिल् पाठशालां गच्छति ।

Bill goes to school.

का ते कथा ? किं ते वृत्तम् ?
What about you ?
(literally, what is your story ?)

हरिः - अहं अधुनापि अविवाहितः ।

I am still a bachelor.

अस्तु, यत्रकुत्रापि गच्छावः ।

Alright, let us go somewhere.

आलपनार्थम् बहु अस्ति ।

There is much to talk.

समुद्रतीरं गच्छावः ।

(let us) go to the beach.

तत्र गत्वा संभाषणं कुर्वः ।

Reaching there we shall chat.

समुद्रतीरे - At the beach

हरिः - अत्र वालुकायां उपविशावः ।

(let us) sit here on the sands.

टाम् - स्मरसि वा अस्माकं मयामि
समुद्रतट दर्शनम् ?
Do you remember our visit to Miami Beach ?
(literally, our sight of Miami Beach)

अहं चेन्नै समुद्रतटं रम्यतरं मन्ये ।

I think Chennai beach is more beautiful.

हरिः - भारते तु चेन्नै समुद्रतटं एव रम्यतमं
इति ख्यातम् ।

It is well known that Chennai beach is the
most beautiful in India.

टाम् - पश्य, तरङ्गाः वेलामेत्य प्रतिगच्छन्ति ।

Look, the waves reach the shore and return.

पश्य, बुद्बुदाः तरङ्गेषु नृत्यन्ति ।

Look, the bubbles dance in the waves.

हरिः - टाम् सूर्योदयः अत्र मनोहरः अतः दर्शनीयः ।

Tom, sunrise here is very beautiful, therefore worth seeing.

गृहं गच्छावः । रात्रौ मद्गृहे एव भोजनम् ।

Let us go home. Dinner is at my home only.
(meaning, at night, we eat in my house)

टाम् - तर्हि गच्छावः ।

If so, let us go.

Lesson-5 Part:3

महापणमध्ये - At the Supermarket

हरिः - अहं तु निरामिषं खादामि ।

I eat only vegetarian food.

आमिषं इच्छसि वा ?
Do you like non-vegetarian (food) ?

टाम् - न, यत् त्वं खादसि तेन अलम् ।

No, whatever you eat is alright with me.
(literally, I will eat whatever you eat)

सेवकः - भो, किं वा आवश्यकम् ?
Sir, may I help you ?
(literally, what would you like ?)

हरिः - माची सूप् पेटिका द्वयं,
Two packets of tomato soup,

आलुकं एकं किलो,
a kilo of potatoes,

हरितं अर्ध किलो, वर्तुलकं अर्ध किलो,
cabbage, half a kilo, green peas, half a kilo,

कर्कटी एकं, किञ्चित् पलाण्डु ,
a cucumber, a few onions,

क्षीरं एकं स्पूतं, दधि अर्ध किलो,
a pack of milk, half a kilo curds,

फलानि ददातु , कदली, नारङ्गम् ,
give fruits as well, banana, oranges,

सेव्यं, अन्नासीफलम् ।

apples and pineapple.

हरिः - कृपा, आहत्य कति रूप्यकाणि ?
Please, how much altogether ?

सेवकः - अष्ट षष्टि रुप्यकाणि एव् पञ्चत्रिंशत् पेसाः ।
Sixty eight rupees and thirty five paise.

Lesson - 5 : Grammar

In Sanskrit, the comparative and superlative are formed by adding the suffixes तर and तम to the generic form of the positive. We had an example of this in our previous lesson (Lesson 4). Let us review it here.

गमनागमनं कष्टं भवति

गमनागमनं कष्टतरं भवति

There are two examples in this lesson too.

चेन्नै समुद्रतटः (मयामि समुद्रतटः) तः
रम्यतरं अस्ति मन्ये ।

भारते चेन्नै समुद्रतटः रम्यतमः इति ख्यातः ।

While the first one is comparitive, the second is superlative.

Depending on the gender of the noun, the adjective in the comparitive and superlative form will take the corresponding gender ending.

e,g. from the root word रम् we have the adjectives

रम्यः (m) रम्या (f) रम्यम् (n)

रम्यः पटः beautiful cloth

रम्या नारी beautiful lady

रम्यम् चित्रम् beautiful painting

Now let us look at the comparitive.

रम्यतरः पटः more beautiful cloth

रम्यतरा नारी more beautiful lady

रम्यतरं चित्रम् more beautiful painting

The superlative.

रम्यतमः पटः most beautiful cloth

रम्यतमा नारी most beautiful lady

रम्यतमं चित्रम् most beautiful painting

Now let us look at another example.

उन्नतः पर्वतः a tall mountain

सह्यः उन्नतः पर्वतः The Sahya is a tall mountain
(The range known as the Western Ghats in India)

विन्ध्यः अन्नततरः पर्वतः ।

सह्यात् विन्ध्यः उन्नततरः पर्वतः ।

The Vindhyas are taller.
Vindhyas are taller than the Sahyas

हिमालयः उन्नततमः पर्वतः ।

हिमालयः विन्ध्यात् उन्नततरः ।

हिमालयः विन्ध्यात१ अपि उन्नततरः ।

हिमालयः विन्ध्यात एवं सह्यात् उन्नततमः ।

The Himalayas are the tallest mountains.
(Note that we are rferring to the Himalyas in singular as is the practice in India)

The Himalayas are taller than the Vindhyas.
The Himalayas are taller than both the Vindhyas and Sahyas.

Here is an example using a feminine noun.

अयोध्या विशाला । Ayodhya is big.

माया विशालतरा । Maya (Hardwar) is bigger.

काशी विशालतमा । Kasi (Varanasi) is the biggest.

माया अयोध्यायाः विशालतय Maya is larger than Ayodhya

काशी मायायाः विशालतय Kasi is larger than Maya

काशी मायायः अपि विशाला Kasi is even larger than Maya

काशी अयोध्यायाः एवं मायायाः विशालतमा ।

Kasi is larger than both Ayodhya and Maya.

The final example in neuter.

गरुडपुराणं बृहत् पुस्तकम् ।

Garudapuranam is a big book.

रामायणम् बृहत्तरं (पुस्तकम्) ।

Ramayanam is bigger (a bigger book)

महाभारतं बृहत्तमं (पुस्तकम्) ।

Mahabharatam is biggest.

रामायणम् गरुडपुराणात् बृहत्तरम् ।

Ramayanam is bigger than Garudapuranam.

महाभारतं रामायणात् अपि बृहत् ।

Mahabharatam is even bigger than Ramayanam.

महाभारतं रामायणात् एवं गरुडपुराणात् बृहत्तमम् ।

MahaBharatam is bigger than both Ramayanam and Garudapuranam.

In Lesson 3, we saw how a simple sentence could be made. A simple sentence will have three parts : a subject, a verb and an object. Let us look at some aspects of gender as applicable to objects.

A simple rule may be remembered for deriving the object from a noun which is masculine and ends with अ. Such nouns are known as अकारान्तः पुल्लिङ्गः .
Here are some of them.

बालः नरः गजः माधवः

When they become the object in a sentence, they change to (in singular) :

बालं नरं गजं माधवं respectively

Let us look at a few sentences now.

अध्यापकः बालं पाठयति ।

The teacher teaches the boy.

वानरः नरं पश्यति ।

The monkey sees the man.

[नरः , वानरः Do you see a connection ,
linguistic or otherwise ?]

When the dual form is used (द्विवचनं) the nouns become :

बालौ नरौ गजौ माधवौ respectively.

अध्यापकः बालौ पाठयति ।

The teacher teaches two (both) boys.

When used in plural, the nouns take the form :

बालान्   नरान्   गजान्   माधवान्   respectively.

अध्यापकः बालान् पाठयति ।

The teacher teaches the boys.

वानरः नरान् पश्यति ।

The monkey sees the men. (many)

What we have introduced here is the "case" as is known in the English Language. Simply case relates to how a noun is transformed when different types of references are made to the noun.

In all our lessons till now, we have mainly used the nominative case, which is what applies to the subject of a simple sentence. When a noun or pronoun is used as the subject of a verb, it is said to be in the nominative case.

The Nominative is the first of the eight cases in Sanskrit. Case is known as विभक्तिः and these are refered to by their numbering order. The Nominative being the first, is referred to as the प्रथमा विभक्तिः

We note that the subject of a sentence will always be in the Nominative case when the sentence is in Active voice. The subject may be in Singular, Plural or Dual.

Im the English language, when a noun or a pronoun is used as the object of a verb, it is said to be in the Accusative case. The Direct object of a sentence should always be in the Accusative case.

In the English language, one observes that the form of the noun is the same for the Nominative and the Accusative. This is not so in Sanskrit. The noun assumes different endings depending on the number and case. It is usual in Sanskrit to present the information in the form of a table, where the rows correspond to cases and columns correspond to the Number. The variations are called declensions of the noun.

Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	बालः	बालौ	बालाः
Accusative	बालं	बालौ	बालान्

Being the second, the Accusative case is called
द्वितीया विभक्तिः

Discussion of the different cases is really not part of this lesson. We simply set out to form a simple sentence consisting of a subject, a verb and an object and found that we can derive the object form of a noun from the subject form i.e., the Accusative case form from the Nominative case form. Full discussion of cases will be taken up in a subsequent lesson.

Before we close, we should also mention the Vocative case where a person is addressed.
हे हरे is how हरिः in the Nominative case is changed to from the Vocative case. This is similar to English, where one might say say Oh Harry ! The Vocative case is the last case in Sanskrit, but is refered to as
संबोधनप्रथमा विभक्तिः and not as अष्टमः विभक्तिः

Lesson 5 - Grammar

We have seen in the earlier sections that the Nominative and Accusative forms of nouns will be found in sentences containing a subject, verb and direct object.

Let us look at the declensions of a couple of nouns.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	गजः	गजौ	गजाः
Accusative	गजं	गजौ	गजान्
Nominative	छात्रः	छात्रौ	छात्राः
Accusative	छात्रं	छात्रौ	छात्रान्

In general, masculine nouns ending in अ decline in the same fashion.

Consider some feminine nouns now.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	माला	माले	मालाः
Accusative	मालां	माले	मालाः
Nominative	कथा	कथे	कथाः
Accusative	कथां	कथे	कथाः

Again the declensions shown are typical for most feminine nouns ending in आ

Here are the declensions for nouns in Neuter.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	जलं	जले	जलानि
Accusative	जलं	जले	जलानि
Nominative	वनं	वने	वनानि
Accusative	वनं	वने	वनानि

The fact that the declensions for the Nominative and Accusative are identical need not confuse the student who might be expecting some variations in the declensions.

Again the declensions are typical for neuter nouns ending with अं

We must remember that verbs must be conjugated in accordance with the number and person of the noun used in the subject. We have already introduced this concept earlier, but a short revision is useful.

We add suffixes to the root form of the verb to derive the different conjugations. Consider the verb पठ् which is in its root form. It means to study. In present tense पठ् conjugates as :

	Singular	Dual	Plural
III Person	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
II Person	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
I Person	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

It will be useful for the student to remember the following suffix rules presented in table form. These apply in the present tense.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
III P	root+अ+ति	root+अ+तः	root+अ+अन्ति
II P	root+अ+सि	root+अ+थः	root+अ+थ
I P	root+आ+मि	root+आ+वः	root+आ+मः

Observations

In Sanskrit when conjugations of verbs are shown, the third person conjugations are shown first followed by second person and then first person, an indirect reminder that the I (ego !) should find the last place in the world !

Lesson-5 Exercise I

The exercises in this section are meant to familiarize the student with the usage of nouns in different persons and number (Singular, Plural or Dual).

A Brief Review - Formation of simple sentences.

In forming simple sentences the noun and the verb used should correctly reflect the Number and Person in respect of the subject. Look at:

नरः कार्यालयं गच्छति ।

Man goes to the workplace (office)
This when changed to plural becomes

नराः कार्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।

Men go to the workplace

The verb is conjugated in accordance with the form of the noun. The forms in which the verb अस् is used was discussed in lesson and also the different forms of the personal pronouns. In this lesson we have also seen declension of अकारान्त पुलिंङ्ग words in the nominative case.

	Singular	dual	Plural
Nominative	नरः	नरौ	नराः

The verb गच्छति corresponds to the third person singular (एकवचनम् प्रथमपुरुषः). The basic rule for forming such verb forms was also discussed in an earlier lesson and the suffixes to be added to the root form of the verb shown.

	Singular	dual	Plural
Suffix for Present tense			
in third person	ति	तः	अन्ति
first person	आमि	आवः	आमः
ex: 3rd person	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
first person	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

Now for the exercises. Change the following sentences in third person singular to third person plural.

1. नरः ग्रामं गच्छति।

   The man goes to the village.
2. छात्रः पाठं पठति।

   The student studies the lesson.
3. काकः फलं खादति।

   The crow eats the fruit.
4. गजः जलं पिबति।

   The elephant drinks water.
5. वानरः वत्र उपविशति।

   The monkey sits there.

Change the following sentences in third person plural to third person dual.

Example : जनाः चलचित्रं पश्यन्ति।

People watch the movie.

जनौ चलचित्रं पश्यतः।

1. मयुराः तत्र नृत्यन्ति।

Peacocks dance there.

2. अश्वाः मन्दुरायां तिष्ठन्ति।

Horses stand in the stable.

3. बालाः क्षीरं पिभन्ति।

Boys drink milk.

4. जनकाः पुत्रान् पोषयन्ति।

Fathers bring up sons

5. युवकाः फलानि आनयन्ति।

Youths bring fruits.

Lesson - 5 Exercise - II

The personal pronoun अहं declines as :

Singular	Dual	Plural
अहं	आवां	वयं

Change the following sentences in first person singular to first person Dual as well as first person Plural.

Example :

अहं कार् वाहनं चलामि

आवां कअर् वाहनं चलावः

वयं कार् वाहनं चलामः

1. अहं सङ्गीतं पठामि

2. अहं काफीं पिबामि

3. अहं समुद्रतीरं गच्छामि
4. अहं निद्रां करोमि
5. अहं पुस्तकं लिखामि

The verb पठ् conjugates as :

II person	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
	(Singular)	(Dual)	(Plural)

The personal pronoun "you" declines as :

Singular	Dual	Plural
त्वं	युवां	यूयं

Now change the following sentences in second person singular to second person plural. The verbs conjugate in the same manner as indicated for पठ्

Example :

त्वं संस्कृतं पठसि
यूयं संस्कृतं पठथ

1. त्वं कुत्र वससि
2. त्वं किमर्थं हससि
3. त्वं नगरे जीवसि
4. त्वं विदेशं गच्छसि
5. त्वं फलं खादसि

Lesson - 5 Exercise III

Examine the chart form given below. The word in the inner square is the subject of a sentence to be formed by selecting an object from the middle square and a verb from the outer square. Make as many meaningful sentences as possible.

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।------------------------------------------ ।
।        पठति              गच्छति           ।
।         ।---------------------------- ।     ।
।         । संस्कृतं        देवालयं    ।     ।
।         । पाठः  ।-------- । गृहं    ।     ।
।         ।        । सः   ।          ।     ।
।         । फलं  ।--------- । जलं  ।     ।
।         ।  पुस्तकं    कार्यालयं   ।     ।
।         ।--------------------------- ।     ।
।          पश्यसि    खादति      पिबति  ।
।------------------------------------------- ।
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Here are some simple questions based on the lesson.
Try and answer them. An example is given.

Example: हरिः तत्र अस्ति वा ?
आं हरिः अत्र अस्ति ।

Note however, this is not the same answer given by the telephone operator. So, answers to the questions are not to be found in the sentences of the lesson. The questions are similar to those found in the lesson but are presented in a general manner.

1. पिता तत्र अस्ति वा ? आं ----------
2. पुस्तकं तत्र अस्ति वा ? न-----------
3. हे चार्लस् , मां स्मरसि वा ? आं,-------------
4. हे कुमार , शङ्कर स्मरसि वा ? आं,-------------
5. हे टाम् , पुस्तकं पठसि वा ? ----------------
6. हे हरे , पत्रं लिखसि वा ? -----------------
7. हे गोविन्द , ओदनं खादसि वा ? -----------------
8. हे टाम् , सेल्लूलार दूरवाण्यां भाषसि वा ? ------------

Here are some direct questions.

1. अरे, विल्लियं, कुतः ? Ans: अहं डेल्लीतः ।
2. कुत्र ते वासः ? Ans: चेन्नै नगरे मे वासः ।

Here the student is introduced to the ते and मे combination. ते and मे go together.

ते - your, मे - my,

so use मे in the answer.

3. कुत्र ते भोजनम् ? छात्रावासे _________

छात्रावासः - student hostel;
a place where students live.

Note how the word is coined from छात्रः and वासः

4. कुत्र ते पुस्तकं ?

This question may be answered with a single word, प्रकोष्टे.

प्रकोष्टम् means room. One word answers are perfectly appropriate. Now try and answer the questions below.

5.कुत्र ते वाहनम् ?

6.अद्य समयः अस्ति वा ?

7.अद्य जलच्चित्रं अस्ति वा ?

8.अद्य परीक्षा अस्ति वा ?

Here are some more questions, good for daily use!

1. किं पिबसि ? काफीं अथवा चायं ?

काफीं - coffee चायं - tea

you can answer this as चायं एव - only tea

2. किं खादसि ? कदली अथवा सेव्यफलं ?

3. किं चूषसि ? फलरसं अथवा क्षीरम् ?

4. किं पश्यसि ? मार्जारं अथवा शुनकः ?